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NEW STATE ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE OF POLAND

INSTITUTE OPENS WITH 5 LABORATORIES -- Warsaw, Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, 21 Feb 48

The laboratories at the State Electrical Institute were officially opened on 15 November 1947. The Warsaw Polytechnic has been outfitting these laboratories since the spring of 1945. The following were present at the opening: Hilary Minc, Minister of Industry and Trade; Jan Rabanowski, Minister of Transportation, Engineer Henryk Golanski, Engineer Jozef Salcewicz, and Eugeniusz Szyr, vice-ministers; Professor Edward Warchalowski, president of the Warsaw Polytechnic; Gen Boleslaw Czarniawski; Engineer Kazimierz Straszewski, president of the SEP (Association of Polish Electrical Engineers); and representatives of science, industry, and electric power.

The ceremonies were opened by Professor Janusz Lech Jakubowski, Doctor of Engineering, managing director of the State Electrotechnical Institute. His speech brought out the following facts: Five scientific laboratories have been opened, and three others are in the process of organization. The institute employs 80 persons, including 20 engineers. Up to now, 70 million zlotys have been spent for investments, and the Three-Year Plan for investments envisages 800 million zlotys for the institute. In 1949, a 3-million-volt discharge generator, one of the largest in Europe, will be installed at the institute. Poland has initiated the construction of a large power station and the purchase of a network calculator. These are among the most important investments of the institute.

The institute is especially indebted to Engineer Tadeusz Schwartz, Engineer Henryk Ryzko, Engineer Sobieslaw Dajkowski, Hanna Chwascinska, Stanislaw Paszkiewicz, Jozefa Osinska, and Zdzislaw Sopinski, who, in 1945, laid the foundations for the institute under the most difficult conditions. Engineer Boleslaw Jablonski; Professor Boleslaw Dubicki, Doctor of Engineering; Professor Jerzy Skowronski, Doctor of Engineering; and Zofia Bernadzikiewicz, head of the investment division, also deserve special mention for their outstanding ability in carrying out, in 1946, basic investments under difficult organizational conditions. The Warsaw Polytechnic also made a vital contribution to the establishment of the institute.

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Professor Edward Warchalowski, president of the Warsaw Polytechnic, in his speech pointed out the benefits derived from the cooperation between the institute and the Warsaw Polytechnic. He expressed the hope that the institute could, in the near future, build a new building in Pole Molotowskie, an area which the Polytechnic was w[illegible]g to assign to the institute for this purpose.

After the ceremonies, a trip was made through the following laboratories at the institute:

High-voltage laboratory. Housed here are the spherical high-voltage electrodes, with a diameter of 0.5 meter, and a 1,500,000-volt generator.

Electrical measurement laboratory. This laboratory contains the apparatus for testing single- and 3-phase meters for measuring current flow and electric potential.

Electrical heating laboratory. The equipment for standardizing thermocouples, equipment for testing heaters, and equipment for testing the mechanical strength of electric irons are found in this laboratory.

Laboratory for testing electrical materials. The equipment for testing insulation materials, and high-voltage testing apparatus are located here. Equipment for testing insulating materials includes a machine for measuring tensile strengths, and a boiler for measuring rupture strength up to 12 atmospheres. A temporary 1,500-kilovolt discharge generator was used in the various demonstrations made at the institute. A 300-kilovolt transformer from the Warsaw Polytechnic furnished the alternating current.

The laboratory equipment furnished to the institute by the Electrical Division of the Warsaw Polytechnic proved to be of great importance, since this equipment permitted the activation of the institute much faster than would have been possible otherwise.

Especially important to the institute is the high-voltage laboratory planned by Professor Kazimierz Drewnowski before the war. The laboratory, destroyed by the Germans during the war, was rebuilt by the State Electrical Institute. It was here that the opening ceremonies were held.

On 3 January 1948, the laboratory for testing electrical materials at the State Electrical Institute was opened in Wroclaw. Engineer H. Golanski, vice-minister; and Professor Dr Stanislaw Kulczynski, president of the Wroclaw Polytechnic, attended the opening. After the ceremonies, tests were demonstrated at the laboratory on all kinds of electrotechnical materials, such as insulating oils, plastic and solid insulating materials, conducting materials, etc.

Engineer Jan Rabanowski, Minister of Transportation and former student of the Warsaw Polytechnic, stated that the Ministry of Transportation would assume full financial support of the Electric Traction Laboratory in view of the growing importance of electrification of railroads.

STATE ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE NEEDS TRAINED PERSONNEL -- Warsaw, Przeglad Elektrotechniczny, 21 Feb 48

The State Electrical Institute, 222 Niepodleglosci Avenue, Warsaw, is seeking research engineers, laboratory technicians, computers, and draftsmen. The institute prepares all kinds of estimates, appraisals, and technical tests in accordance with the regulations of PNE (Polish Electrical Standards). The tests are particularly prepared for: high-voltage apparatus, high- and low-voltage insulators; electrical machines; traction motors; direct- and alternating-current measuring instruments; industrial and home heaters; relays; and insulating materials. The institute also determines the specific conductivity of materials.

The State Electrical Institute has high-voltage, electrical-measurement, electrical-machine, industrial electric-heating, electric-traction, and electric-power laboratories, and a laboratory for t ing electrical materials. The latter is located at 27 Wyspiankiego Wybrzeze, Wroclaw.

The laboratories use discharge voltage of 1/50 microns per second up to 700 kilovolts, voltage of 50 cycles up to 300 kilovolts, and alternating current up to 3,000 amperes. -- Advertisement.

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